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Tulip Planting Time

BEAUTIFUL
GARDENS AT
MODERATE
COST

*Exquisite Tulips
for your hardy
borders and beds
in beautiful color
schemes.*

Collection No. 10

5 bulbs of each of
these varieties
(20 in all)

\$1.30

Collection No. 11

10 bulbs of each of
these varieties
(40 in all)

\$2.50

Collection No. 12

25 bulbs of each of these
varieties (100 in all)

\$5.75

Collection No. 15

100 bulbs of each of these
varieties (400 in all)

\$22.50

1. Breeder Tulip, Golden Bronze	10 \$0 75	100 \$6 80	3. Darwin Tulip, Princess Elizabeth	10 \$0 70	100 \$6 30
2. Darwin Tulip, Clara Butt	45	3 85	4. Darwin Tulip, Wally Moes	70	6 20

Schenley Gardens, Inc.
CHESWICK, PA.

Schenley Gardens, Cheswick, Pa.
Please send me Collection No. _____ for which I
enclose \$ _____
Signed _____
Address _____



Exquisite Tulips
for your
hardy borders
and beds in
beautiful color
schemes

Collection No. 27

5 bulbs of each
of these varieties
(20 in all)

\$1.40

Collection No. 28

10 bulbs of each
of these varieties
(40 in all)

\$2.75

Collection No. 29

25 bulbs of each of these
varieties (100 in all)

\$6.40

Collection No. 32

100 bulbs of each of these
varieties (400 in all)

\$25



	10	100		10	100
1. Darwin Tulip, Andrea Doria	\$0 75	\$6 80	3. Cottage Tulip, Mrs. Moon	\$0 90	\$8 30
2. Cottage Tulip, Moonlight	75	6 80	4. Darwin Tulip, Pride of Haarlem	48	4 00

SCHENLEY GARDENS, Cheswick, Pa.
Please send me Collection No. _____
Signed _____ enclose \$ _____
Address _____

for which I



Copyright 1927, by Schenley Gardens, Inc., Cheswick, Pa.



Such a border sets your home aglow with refreshing loveliness, and your heart with admiration and delight

Color Scheme for a Long Border Planting of Tulips and How to Plant Them for Best Effect

IT has come to our attention, in the course of our extensive correspondence with our customers, that a great number of gardeners are confronted by the problem of how to make an attractive color scheme for a long border planting of Tulips. To be able to create the desired effect it is necessary that we be able to visualize the Tulips in bloom, or select the varieties from exhibits in the spring. Catalogue descriptions are inadequate.

To assist our many friends in creating a very beautiful effect we have arranged below a border and recommended the varieties to plant it. This selection has been taken from the exhibitions and may be depended upon to create a very beautiful color harmony. Only the best varieties have been used.

The price of the whole collection is only \$12.50. Each variety is packed separately.

A Border Bed 30 by 2 Feet

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30 bulbs	30 bulbs	30 bulbs	30 bulbs	30 bulbs	30 bulbs	30 bulbs	30 bulbs

The above bed (30 by 2 feet) will hold 240 bulbs if they are planted 6 inches apart each way. This is the proper spacing of bulbs for finest display. They may be planted farther apart but this will detract proportionately from the effect

For this bed the following selection of Tulips may be planted, in the order given, where a beautiful blending of colors is desired.

SCHENLEY GARDENS, Inc.
Cheswick, Pa.

Please send me your Collection A of Tulip Bulbs, comprising 240 selected bulbs in eight beautiful, tall-growing varieties described opposite.

Send bulbs to

Name

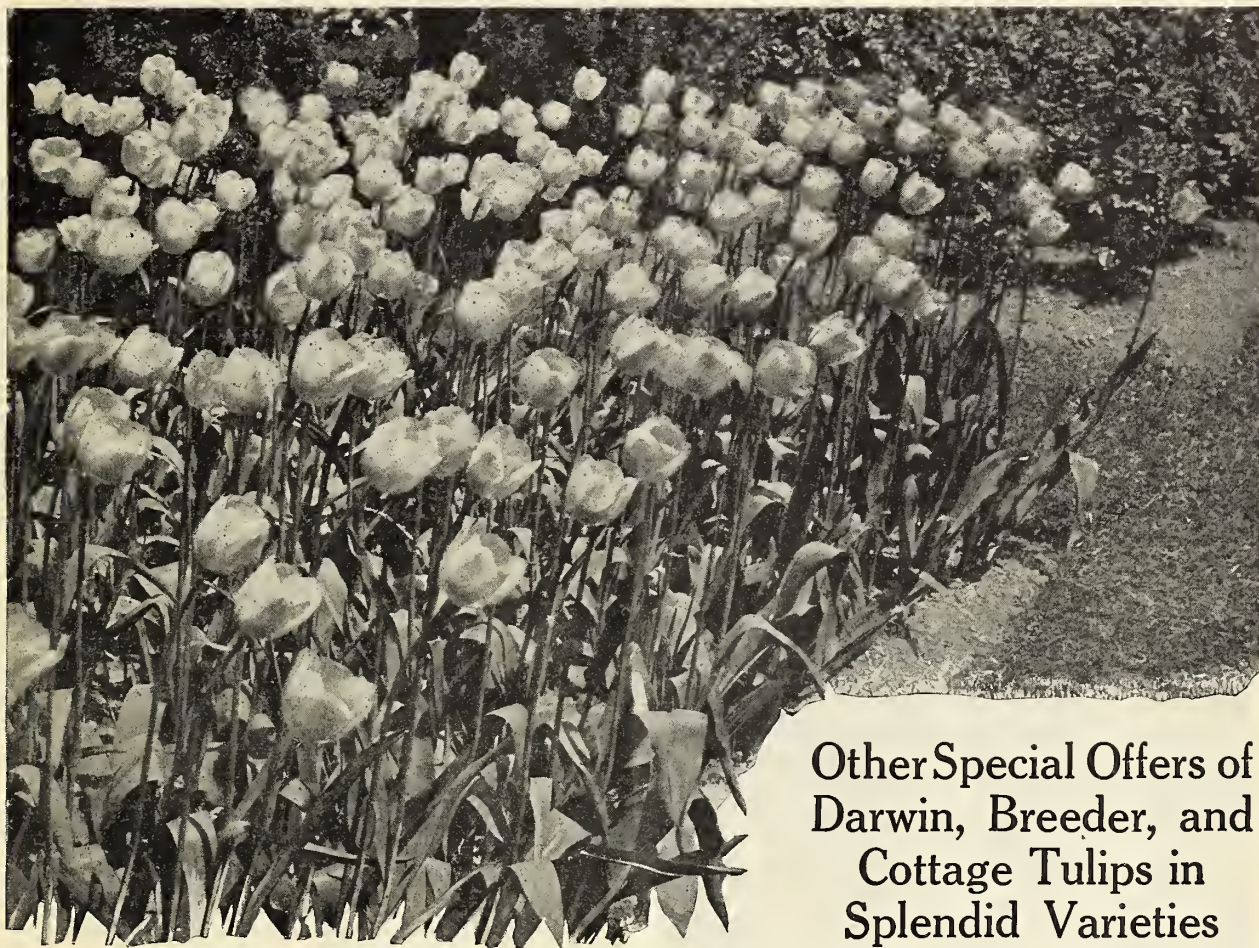
Address

1.	30 Darwin Tulips, Flamingo (shell-pink)	10	\$0 70	\$6 30
2.	30 Darwin Tulips, Baronne de la Tonnaye (deep pink)	52	4 50	
3.	30 Darwin Tulips, Euterpe (lavender)	65	5 80	
4.	30 Cottage Tulips, Miss Willmott (pale yellow)	60	5 30	
5.	30 Breeder Tulips, Jaune d'Oeuf (lively yellow and lilac)	80	7 40	
6.	30 Darwin Tulips, Rev. Ewbank (soft heliotrope)	55	4 80	
7.	30 Darwin Tulips, Clara Butt (salmon-pink)	45	3 85	
8.	30 Breeder Tulips, Bronze Queen (soft golden bronze)	65	5 80	

The whole Collection shown above (240 bulbs in all) \$12.50

IN ORDERING ASK FOR COLLECTION A

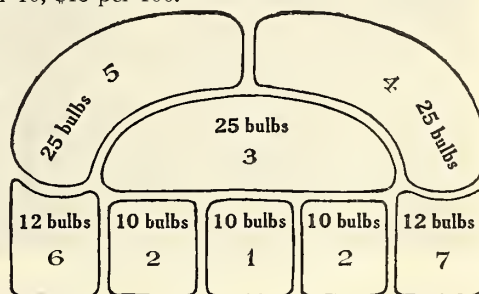
Please use order blank to the left



Other Special Offers of Darwin, Breeder, and Cottage Tulips in Splendid Varieties

This selection has been added to complete the color range, to allow you to have still more splendid color harmonies. The bulbs are of the very highest quality. Please try a small clump as sketched below. You will be delighted with its exquisite beauty.

1. **Eclipse.** Deep rich red. The finest of all red Darwin Tulips, regardless of price. Unsurpassed and even unapproached by any other. \$1.35 for 10, \$12.50 per 100.
2. **The Bishop.** Pure heliotrope of exquisite refinement. Forms as large a flower as Eclipse, and, planted with Eclipse, it produces an unsurpassed color harmony. So perfectly beautiful and striking that it will linger in your memory long after it has finished blooming. \$3.10 for 10, \$30 per 100.
3. **Honeymoon.** The third variety to be included in the color harmony of Eclipse and The Bishop. Plant Honeymoon in a half circle in back of them. It is a beautiful, tall, pale yellow, growing paler as it ages. \$1.55 for 10, \$15 per 100.
4. **Duchess of Hohenberg.** A lovely tall mauve to be included as the fourth addition to the above color scheme. This should be planted in back of Honeymoon, but to one side of it, so as to leave room for No. 5. \$1.60 for 10, \$15 per 100.
5. **Salomon.** Perfect lavender Breeder Tulip, to be planted next to Duchess of Hohenberg in back of Honeymoon. \$1.10 for 10, \$10 per 100.
6. **Jaune d'Œuf.** The golden yellow Breeder. Slightly suffused lilac with substantial egg-shaped flower. Plant this next to The Bishop, just in front of Salomon as shown in sketch below. 80 cts. for 10, \$7.40 per 100.
7. **Dulcinea.** The color is soft rose of the richest, pulsating character. This to be planted in front of Duchess of Hohenberg in No. 7 position of sketch. \$1.40 for 10, \$13 per 100.



The above color harmony is perfect. Any part of it is perfect.
Use as much of it as your space allows

This collection of 129 bulbs for \$18. Ask for Coll. 1A



Rosa Hugonis

Shipment from November until March, as long as unsold

In the Flower Grower for May, Dr. J. Horace McFarland says of this Rose:

"Fully as vigorous as *Spirea Vanhouttei*, this 'Golden Rose of China' makes the same sort of an outflowing, graceful, drooping plant. Of the shrub Roses, it is the first to bloom, in my knowledge, and the flowers are honestly yellow, and last sometimes for three weeks. The plant is dependably hardy and makes a desirable feature for the shrubbery border, the driveway, the garden background, the corner or a stunning hedge."

We offer 2-year-old dormant plants at \$10 per doz., \$75 per 100. Extra-selected 2-year plants at \$1.25 each, \$13.75 per doz. Shipping charges extra

Dr. E. H. Wilson, of the Arnold Arboretum, says:

"*Rosa Hugonis* should be in every garden, for it is the best of all hardy yellow-flowering Roses, and one of the most lovely plants known to cultivation."

This Rose quickly grows into specimen plants which can be transplanted with perfect safety. The writer moved one of them, 5 feet high and 12 feet in circumference, without losing a single branch or producing any harmful effect on the flowering. Flowering sprays in vases are exceedingly attractive.

Amaryllis *October to April Delivery*

The old *Hippeastrums* have been improved wonderfully the last ten years until now we have a strain which holds its flowers at right angles from the stalk, and the green color has largely been eliminated by careful breeding. The domestic supply is growing rapidly so that we can safely

devote more catalogue space to this satisfactory bulbous house plant. In the windows of your home a few blooming plants in different colors never fail to draw the admiration of every passer-by.

Improved Hybrids, specially selected bulbs, scarlet and orange shades mostly, \$1.25 each, postpaid



Spirea, Philadelphia

The most impressive and most beautiful *Spirea* for the garden or forced for Decoration Day.

WAKEFIELD, MICH., June 3, 1927

SCHENLEY GARDENS, Cheswick, Pa.

Dear Sir: Your postal of May 2 inquiring about results of Tulips received. Your interest is appreciated. We have had a very slow, backward spring and the Tulips are just now in bloom. Your guarantee certainly held good. Every bulb blossomed. They are the most beautiful things I ever saw—simply marvelous—just a dream. I cannot really express our delight and pleasure with them. The Tulips are beyond our wildest imagination.

Your planting instructions deserve a lot of the credit. I hope I convey in a small way our pleasure and enjoyment with the Tulips furnished by you, and we certainly are glad we ordered from you. Will send you another order soon.

Very sincerely,

J. W. GILL.

Cultural Directions for Forcing Spireas

Spireas should be planted in 6 or 7-inch pots, according to size of clump, well below the rim of the pot. For very showy plants, two clumps may be put in a correspondingly larger pot or Azalea-pan. The potted stock can be placed in a frame or below a bench in a coolhouse for six to eight weeks and early varieties, if fairly well started, should then be placed on the bench giving them plenty of space and a temperature of 50 to 55 degrees. As the foliage is one of the glorious assets of a good *Spirea*, it should be watched and allowed to come down all around the plant. Do not fumigate but, if necessary, spray lightly against aphids. These, and watering every day, are the simple rules to grow perfect *Spirea* in the greenhouse. Watering every day is the most important point to secure success.



Herbaceous Spireas (Astilbe)

Forcing clumps ready in November

Garden varieties shipped until April 1

A well-grown Spirea is one of the most attractive and decorative plants. It makes a big show for the money. For decorating churches and homes at Eastertime or graves on Decoration Day it is very charming and effective. The flowers may be cut while the abundant leaves provide elegant greenery.

If you have a greenhouse connected with your home, keep some Spireas in a coolhouse for after Easter. They are delightful and you can plant the Spirea, after blooming, in the garden where it will prove to be hardy and will bloom there many years in a border or other semi-shady place.

The hardy Astilbes are exceptionally fine garden material. You should not fail to have these satisfactory plants, sure to grow, sure to bloom, and sure to increase in beauty year after year. Splendid for beds and borders. Hardly ever troubled with insect enemies. The clean glossy leaves are an ornament in any perennial border. We recommend: Brunhilde, Ceres, Juno, Kriemhilde, Philadelphia, Venus, and Vesta. The other varieties are especially fine for forcing.

Spireas thrive wonderfully under cool climates, making solid clumps set with many strong flower- and leaf-buds. Grow without irrigation but with plenty of subsoil moisture when needed.

America. Charming lilac-rose flowers which do not fade. Abundant foliage. Mid-season forcer. Medium height. Strong clumps	Each	10
	\$0 75	\$6 50
Brunhilde. Tall, very late; large creamy white flowers on long stems. Excellent cut-flower variety. Profuse bloomer from June till August	1 00	9 00
Ceres. Bright rosy lilac, large plumes. Light green foliage. Magnificent outdoor or late forcing variety	1 00	9 00
Gladstone. Best white for Easter forcing	85	7 50
Japonica. Good white variety for Decoration Day	75	6 50
Juno. Purplish rose. Strong, tall stems, much branched, forming large pyramidal panicles. Late garden variety	1 00	9 00
Kriemhilde. Salmon-rose. This is very attractive. Probably the finest of the late Spireas	1 00	9 00
Mont Blanc. Exquisite white. Dwarf, bright green foliage. Medium early	85	7 50
Peach Blossom. Pale rose forcing variety for Easter	Each	10
	\$0 75	\$6 50
Philadelphia. Full, clear lavender-rose flowers rise above broadly spreading foliage. Very showy in large pots. A little late, but can be bloomed from April 20 on. Very attractive and hardy in any garden.	1 00	9 00
Princess Mary. Deep rose-pink shaded lilac. Good forcer. Reluctant to form big clumps	1 00	9 00
Queen Alexandra. Beautiful pink Easter variety of proven merit	75	6 50
Queen Wilhelmina. A superb, early, white forcing variety	85	7 50
Rubens. Deep carmine-rose. Character of the flower and plant much like Gladstone. An excellent variety for retarding in cold storage	85	7 50
Venus. Purplish rose. Late. Tall garden variety	1 10	10 00
Vesta. Bright rosy lilac. Earliest of the tall Spireas	1 00	9 00

Since these Spireas are very heavy clumps, the above prices do not include transportation charges



Single and Double Early-Flowering Tulips

SO EARLY AND SO DURABLE

The Early-flowering Tulips are desirable from a standpoint of earliness and brilliant coloring. They do not grow as tall as the May-flowering varieties but bloom almost a month earlier, namely, during April when most other plants show hardly a leaf and the landscape still bears the unmistakable signs of the winter just past. Their culture is exactly the same as that of the May-flowering Tulips, but they may be planted as close as 4 inches apart instead of 6 inches, which we recommend for the May-flowering sorts. Their coloring is very varied, mostly of the very brilliant and gay shades of yellow, orange, and scarlet, brilliant pink and rose, glistening white. They are most effective when planted in solid beds of one to several different colors.

The following list of separate varieties comprises only the finest colored sorts. *They are all guaranteed to bloom to your entire satisfaction.*



Special Offers of Single Early Tulips in Separate Varieties

Couleur Cardinal. Brilliant scarlet; a very beautiful flower	10	100	Pink Beauty. Cherry-pink, white border; large substantial flower; excellent for bedding	10	100
	\$0 85	\$7 50		\$0 95	\$8 50
Flamingo. Deep pink; very beautiful . . .	75	6 50	Rising Sun. The finest golden yellow . .	90	8 30
Ibis. Deepest pink, of very fine substance. One of the most beautiful varieties . . .	90	8 30	Van der Neer. Royal purple; the best of its color	80	7 30
Keizerskroon. Scarlet, bordered yellow. The popular variety so much seen in public parks, and the showiest of all Early Tulips	80	7 30	Vermilion Brilliant. Brilliant scarlet; one of the most beautiful	75	6 80
Thomas Moore. Terra-cotta-orange; very fine	60	5 30	White Beauty. Purest glistening white. The finest white bedding Tulip	1 10	10 00
			Single Early Tulips in beautiful mixture .	50	4 50

Double Early Tulips

Double Early Tulips, like the Single Early varieties, are primarily used for beds. Their flowers are almost as large as peonies and of beautiful coloring. A bed of Double Tulips in bloom offers a picture of surpassing grandeur.

Electra. Carmine	10	100	Blue Flag. Pure violet-blue. Very beautiful	10	100
	\$0 95	\$8 80		\$0 80	\$7 30
Couronne d'Or. Pure yellow	80	7 30	Yellow Rose. Golden yellow. The finest	75	6 80
Murillo. Light pink	60	5 30	The last two varieties are both very much later than any of the other Double Tulips. They should therefore be planted together. The combination is quite unsurpassable as the colors are exquisite and go very well together.		
Imperator Rubrorum. Finest scarlet	80	7 20			
Schoonoord. Pure white	70	6 40			
Tournesol. Red and yellow	75	7 00			



Crocus



Muscari (Hyacinthus)



Scillas

Pretty Little Flowers for Pretty Little Places

Plant these bulbs in quantities among the grass, under trees, on banks, where their leaves need not be cut too early—they will increase in numbers yearly and afford beauty for a lifetime. For planting in clumps in your hardy borders, for edging walks or flower-beds, or for planting among Tulips they cannot be surpassed.

Crocus, Spring-flowering

BLUE VARIETIES

	25	100
Baron von Brunow. Purplish mauve	\$0 75	\$2 80
David Rizzio. Dark blue	75	2 80
Maximilian. Pure porcelain-blue	75	2 80
Meyerbeer. Dark blue, edged light	75	2 80
Othello. Dark blue	75	2 80
Purpurea Grandiflora. Purple. One of the best	75	2 80

WHITE VARIETIES

Caroline Chisholm. Pure white	75	2 80
Kathleen Parlow. Pure white; large flower.	75	2 80
King of the Whites. The best and largest white	75	2 80

LARGE YELLOW VARIETY

Large Yellow. Monster-size bulbs	1 25	4 50
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STRIPED VARIETIES

Charlotte Petti. Lilac, striped white	75	2 80
Lothair. White, with blue stripes	75	2 80
Mme. Mina. Light blue, striped	75	2 80
Sir Walter Scott. White, striped purple	75	2 80

Crocus in beautiful mixture, made up from all of the above varieties, strictly Monster-size.

No orders for less than 25 Crocus bulbs of a variety can be accepted

Galanthus · Snowdrops

	25	100
Nivalis (Single Snowdrop)	\$0 70	\$2 60
Nivalis fl.-pl. (Double-flowering Snowdrop)	95	3 50

No orders for less than 25 Snowdrop bulbs can be accepted

Ixia

	25	100
In splendid mixture of colors	\$0 70	\$2 80

No orders for less than 25 Ixia bulbs can be accepted

Chionodoxa

	25	100
Gigantea (Alleni)	\$0 75	\$2 80
Luciliae (Glory-of-the-Snow)	70	2 70
Sardensis	70	2 70

The varieties Luciliae and Sardensis are largely used for naturalizing
No orders for less than 25 Chionodoxa bulbs can be accepted

Fritillaria

	10	100
Meleagris, Mixed. Excellent for naturalizing.	\$0 60	\$5 50

Scilla

	25	100
Sibirica. Sky-blue	\$1 10	\$4 20
Sibirica alba. White	1 20	4 60
Campanulata alba maxima. Large, pure white flowers	1 00	3 75
Campanulata, Blue Queen. Large; bright blue. One of the best	1 00	3 75
Campanulata, Mixed. Splendid mixture of many varieties	90	3 40

No orders for less than 25 Scilla bulbs can be accepted

Muscari · Hyacinthus

Most Muscari are cheap material for the landscape architect and should be much more used for naturalizing.

	25	100
Heavenly Blue. Bright sky-blue. This is the best and largest of the Grape Hyacinths. The bells are large and form a nice little truss. Splendid for growing in pots and for outside work	\$0 75	\$2 80

No orders for less than 25 Muscari bulbs can be accepted



These Hyacinths are so brilliant. Their colors are reflected in the landscape

The Choicest Hyacinths Grown in Holland

Hyacinths are sold in various grades, ranging from the very small miniature bulbs up to the so-called first or exhibition size. For house culture we recommend the largest size. These produce the marvelous trusses so much admired. For planting out-of-doors we recommend our special bedding size. This grade is most satisfactory for that purpose. They are much less expensive than the first-sized bulbs. These are now so high as to make quantity use for outdoor plantings prohibitive.

PRICES OF ALL VARIETIES LISTED BELOW

	Each	10	100
First-Size Bulbs. (Exhibition Size)	\$0 25	\$2 25	\$20 00
Our Special Large Bedding Size. (Second Size)		1 50	14 00

Charles Dickens. Large; dark lilac; splendid.

Correggio. Purest white. A magnificent truss filled with large bells of excellent substance. One of the finest exhibition varieties.

Grand Maitre. Beautiful porcelain-blue; gigantic truss filled with fine bells; extra-strong stem. One of the finest of the lighter blue Hyacinths for all purposes.

Grande Blanche. Lovely blush-white; excellent spike and bells.

General de Wet. Lovely soft pink; very large truss well filled with fine bells. A splendid variety for forcing and bedding.

King of the Blues. The best dark blue Hyacinth. Truss and bells of fine form and excellent color.

La Victoire. Brilliant carmine-red. One of the very finest red varieties for bedding and forcing as it retains its superb color to the end.

Lady Derby. Beautiful pure rose-pink; extra-large truss filled with large bells. A very fine variety for bedding as it has a strong stem to support the heavy truss. A good forcer.

L'Innocence. Pure white; extra-fine truss with very large bells. A wonderful variety for forcing.

Queen of the Blues. Lovely sky-blue with silvery reflex. One of the very finest of all the light blue Hyacinths. A gem for bedding and pot culture.

Queen of the Pinks. Clear rose-pink; large well-filled truss of excellent color and substance. One of the bedding varieties.

Willette. Soft, pearly lavender. An unusual color and of exquisite beauty. Truss very large, on a stout stem. One of the finest of the newer varieties.

Yellow Hammer. Compact spike of a lovely creamy yellow. Excellent for pot culture.



Cultural Directions for Dutch Bulbs

TULIPS, HYACINTHS, CROCUSES, ETC.

Tulips

All Tulips should be planted in the fall, any time from the day they are received (about October 15) until the frost prevents breaking the soil to put them in. The ideal time seems to be about Election Day, November 4, but a true guide for the entire country is when the leaves of the deciduous trees begin to fall on account of sharp frosts.

Tulips should be planted 6 inches deep, measuring from the bottom of the bulb; an inch more or less does not harm them, however, as they are quite hardy and will almost surely succeed. They may be grown in any soil, provided it affords the bulbs room for root-growth and is well

drained. The soil, therefore, should be spaded to a depth of not less than 1 foot, and if the subsoil is rocky or shaly, this should be removed and filled in with good garden soil free from stones. After planting it is well to give them a very thorough watering—you cannot give them too much. This will dissolve the soil about the bulbs and form a perfect contact so that the first roots to sprout will find immediate nourishment. After this watering they need not be watered again.

Late in the fall, when the frost has crusted the ground, not before, cover the bed with a layer of straw, spent manure, or other handy litter. This must be removed early in the spring as soon as the sprouts show through the soil.

How Bulbs are Planted in Holland

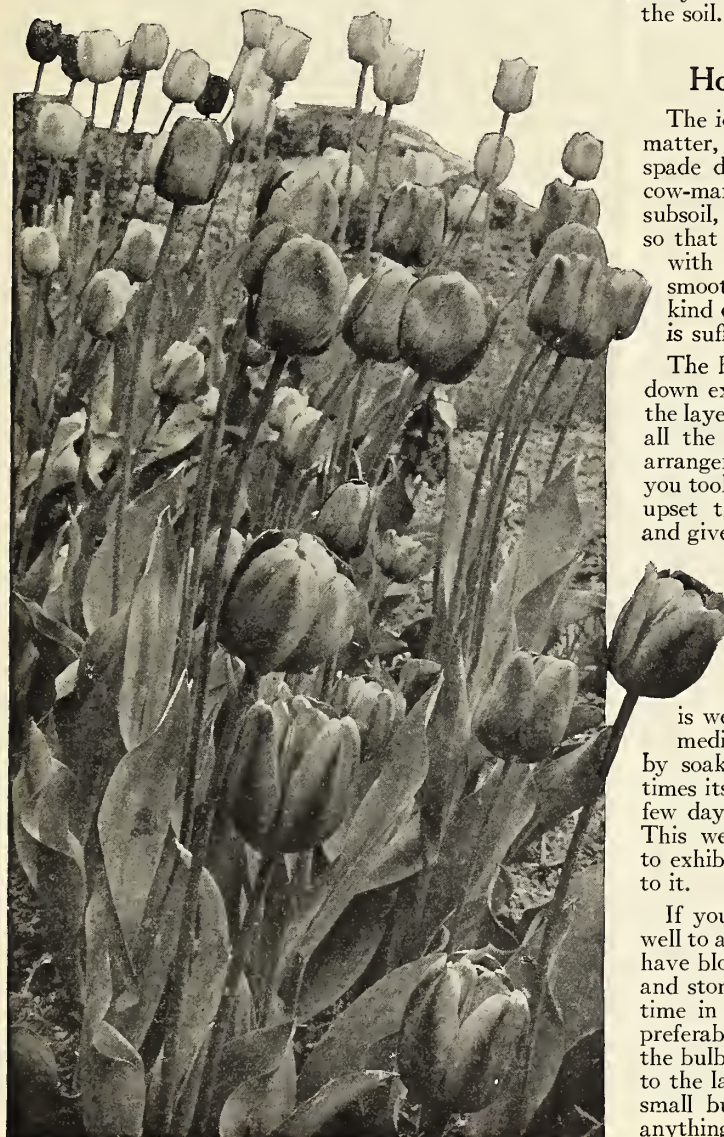
The ideal manner in which to plant Tulips, or, for that matter, all other bulbs, is to remove the soil in the bed one spade deep. Then place a layer of manure (preferably cow-manure) in the bottom of the bed and spade up the subsoil, mixing the manure thoroughly as you go along, so that no lumps of it are left to come in direct contact with either the bulbs or their roots. Rake this bottom smooth and spread over it a thin layer of sand—any kind of sand available will do and about $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch is sufficient.

The bed is now ready to receive the bulbs. Put them down exactly where you want them, pressing lightly into the layer of sand so that they stand upright. After placing all the bulbs in this manner, and in exactly the color arrangement that you wish to make, replace the soil which you took out of the bed, throwing it on lightly so as not to upset the bulbs. When it is all on, rake it smoothly and give a thorough watering.

If you have no manure available to mix with the soil use a few handfuls of bone-meal per square yard. Humus is also very good. If your soil is naturally rich it is not necessary to add any manure.

In order to get exceptionally large flowers it is well to water the bulbs with liquid manure immediately before the blooming season. This is made by soaking a quantity of manure in, say, three or four times its volume of water and allowing it to stand for a few days, after which it may be applied on the bulbs. This we recommend for the benefit of those who intend to exhibit the flowers or have a gardener who can attend to it.

If you wish to save the bulbs for a second year, it is well to allow the foliage to ripen and turn brown after they have bloomed. Then they may be dug up (about July 1) and stored in a cool, dry place until the proper planting-time in autumn when they may again be planted, and preferably in a newly prepared bed. When you have dug the bulbs you will find several very small ones in addition to the large ones. It does not pay to carefully save these small bulbs as they will, most likely, never amount to anything. If they do, it will take two or three years, and





they are not worth the trouble when you can buy full-sized blooming bulbs for only a few cents each.

When planting bulbs in a hardy border, among perennial plants or shrubs, and in small clumps, it is, of course, not practicable to remove the top soil first as this might disturb other valued plants. In this case we may just place the bulbs where we want them on top of the soil and plant them after that with a trowel or dibble. Usually the soil in a hardy border has been well cultivated and manured, so that it will not be necessary to give additional fertilizer. In a position such as this, the bulbs may be left in the ground all the year round, and they will produce satisfactory blooms for at least two years. In some localities and soils they last several years, and in isolated instances they are absolutely permanent and even seem to increase. When the flowers are getting very much smaller than they were the first two years, it is a sign that the bulbs are beginning to run out and it is well to replace them with new ones.

You will find that the late-flowering varieties (Darwins, Breeders, and Cottage Tulips) are much more permanent than the single and the double early-flowering sorts. In the southern states the latter are wholly unsatisfactory, and we can only recommend the use of the late Tulips there.

Much has been said about not cutting the flowers of the Tulips as this is supposed to injure the bulbs. This is not true to such a degree as to necessitate depriving oneself of the beautiful cut-flowers. Care should be taken that only the flower and stem are cut but not the foliage. Probably the idea that it was bad for the bulbs to cut the flowers with the stem originated in the fact that in Holland

the flowers are broken off close to the base of the flower. This is done there because if the flowers were left on the stem to wilt and fall off, the ground would be literally covered with millions of these dry and decaying leaves which would form a breeding-place for bulb diseases. There is no profitable market for the flowers there, so they are disposed of the quickest way possible, hence the breaking of them right at the top of the stem. They are then carried away in baskets and dumped and later burnt so as to prevent disease to break out and spread through the stocks of bulbs.

Hyacinths may be planted in identically the same manner as Tulips, but they prefer a light, sandy soil which is very strongly fertilized with cow-manure. This condition, however, is not necessary, for they will bloom well wherever Tulips can be grown. They are not permanent and need replacing at least every two years, and, in most places, every year.

Crocus may be successfully grown anywhere in the garden but are particularly effective when planted in irregular borders, in clumps in the hardy border, and in the grass on lawn or bank. The new Crocus bulb, which replaces the old one each year, forms above the old bulbs, so that the bulb comes nearer the surface each year and need, therefore, be replanted once every three years at least.

Tulips should be planted 6 inches deep; Hyacinths, from 4 to 6 inches, depending upon the size of the bulb; Crocuses, 2 to 3 inches; Scillas, 2 to 3 inches; Snowdrops and Ixias, from 1 to 2 inches. All measurements should be calculated from the bottom of the bulb to the level of the soil.

Directions for Forcing Bulbs

It is not difficult to have an abundant supply of flowers in your home from before Christmas until Easter, and with no greater facilities than the ordinary dwelling-house affords.

Both Hyacinths and Tulips can be bloomed in the winter with certain and satisfactory results. The most delightful way to use them is to plant a quantity in a fern-dish, jardiniere, or other receptacle suitable for using as a centerpiece for a table.

The bulbs should not be planted directly in the fern-dish or jardiniere, but in shallow wooden boxes 4 to 5 inches deep, filled with light, rich soil. Set the bulbs close together, so that they almost touch, and just deep enough to have the tops slightly protruding through the soil. This will allow them 2 to 3 inches of soil underneath in which to make roots. As soon as planted they should be well watered, so that all the soil is thoroughly saturated. When the boxes have been planted according to these directions, place in the coolest part of your cellar (not near a furnace or fire heat) and keep in the dark. If your cellar is a light one, cover the boxes with boards, other boxes, or burlap. When the soil gets dry it must be watered, but not oftener than once every ten days. After the buds are fully out of the bulbs, they may be taken out of the boxes, transplanted in fern-dishes or jardinieres, and placed in the house in a temperature of from 65 to 70 degrees. Keep well watered and they will then be in

full bloom in about three weeks. Before transplanting from the boxes, give them a thorough watering so that the soil will be soft. This will prevent the roots from being torn off.

Tulips for winter blooming should be treated in exactly the same manner as the Hyacinths, excepting that they must be kept in the cold cellar until about February 15. They will then bloom in March.

For a succession of bloom, a number of bulbs may be brought up from the cellar every ten days—Hyacinths from January until April, and Tulips from February until the latter part of March. However, to accomplish this successfully, the bulbs must be kept very cool in order to hold back the flower. If the temperature is above 50 degrees, you cannot hold back the flowers for a great length of time after the bulbs have become well rooted.

The most satisfactory Bulbs for forcing are the first-sized Hyacinths, the special forcing Hyacinths and the Single and Double Early Tulips. Darwin and Breeder Tulips may also be forced and are truly gorgeous. However, they need to be treated with considerable skill and should, above all, be forced into bloom very slowly. They should not be taken from the cellar until March 1 at the earliest, and then slowly brought into bloom, beginning by giving them a temperature of not more than 60 degrees and increasing it gradually as the stems lengthen.



How to Grow Peonies Successfully

WHAT TO SELECT, WHERE TO PLANT,
AND SIMPLE CULTURAL DIRECTIONS

ONE of the most interesting things about the Peony is the persistency with which it continues to make a way for itself into the affections of the gardening public. Probably no perennial is more universally acclaimed and loved, and we know of none that justifies such popularity more than the Peony. It is hardy, is not bothered by a multitude of ailments and pests, is not particular about soils or fertilizers, does not require frequent transplanting in the garden or continual coddling and anxiety from the gardener. For the little that it needs, it pays back with increasing generosity. Years, as a rule, merely add to its beauty and enhance its lavish display.

There is a wide variety of choice in Peonies, all the way from the old red "Piney" of Grandmother's

time to the superb and glorious Le Cygne and Mrs. Edward Harding of our day. You can find a Peony to fit any pocketbook, and the fine thing about it is that quality is not necessarily denoted by the price. In other words, you can find Peonies for 50 or 75 cents a root just as good, as far as rating goes, as some of the aristocrats that are selling up to \$100 a root just now. Price does not necessarily mean quality—more than likely, it denotes scarcity of stock, so do not make price your sole criterion of choice.

The greatest mistake most amateurs make is in manuring their Peonies. The two most serious Peony diseases both seem to be caused by improper fertilization, usually with stable manures. Under normal garden conditions, the Peony generally



Peonies dominate this herbaceous border, giving an effect of stability and permanent beauty



Peony, Festiva Maxima

stays in one place for several years. It must have an abundance of plant-food if it is to continue to give satisfactory results, but this food should be incorporated with the soil before planting the Peony; and in such a way that the root does not come into immediate contact with it.

The best way to do this is to dig a deep and generous hole. Place well-rotted barnyard manure in the bottom, well-mixed with soil. If well-rotted manure is not available, fresh manure will do no harm, provided 8 to 10 inches of good garden soil intervenes between the roots and the manure at planting-time. By the time the roots reach the manure, it will no longer be manure and there will be no danger. Never mix manure in the soil around the roots; never mulch it in the soil above the roots; never mulch the surface of the soil with it. With a bed prepared in this fashion, all the fertilizer needed will be a handful of bone-meal around the plant in spring when the stalks begin to push through the soil. Work in the bone-meal but do not allow it to touch the shoots.

Peonies prefer a sunny location, although they do fairly well in partial shade. They can be worked into the perennial borders and hold their own in admirable shape, although it is not wise to put them close to trees, hedges, or shrubs.

If you want real bloom, practice disbudding—that is, pinch off all but the terminal buds when they first appear. This increases the size and quality of the bloom and conserves the strength of the roots. Sometimes it is desirable to cut out some of the shoots entirely for the same purposes.

In cutting Peony bloom, be sure to leave sufficient leaves on the plant to sustain the normal growth of the roots. Too many people cut their flowers too close, in an effort to get as long stems as possible. The root breathes and feeds only through the leaves. Give it a chance, because next season's results depend, to a large extent, upon its normal growth.

Many will find it hard to narrow their Peony selection to fit the space available.

There are certain varieties which simply must be included in every garden because they are the fundamentals of all good Peony collections. Once you have these, you may add to your collection as you see fit, but be sure that you buy these first. Some of them are old stand-bys, but as fine as the finest new sorts. Others are in such popular favor that they are well-nigh famous and quite indispensable. They all have a very high rating. The list of these varieties is on page 13.

Plant a few Peonies. They are truly gorgeous



12 Peonies of Singular Attraction

All Peonies will be delivered early in September, unless we are otherwise instructed

Rating		Each	10	Rating		Each	10
9.0	Baroness Schroeder. Rose type. Mid-season. Flesh-white, fading to milk-white; very large, globular flower	\$1 40	\$11 00	8.8	Mons. Martin Cahuzac. Semi-rose type. Midseason. Very dark purple-garnet, with a black sheen	\$3 30	
9.3	Festiva Maxima. Rose type. Early. Pure white, prominently flecked crimson; very large, globular flower. One of the oldest and yet a most perfect and popular variety	80	7 00	8.4	Marguerite Gerard. Semi-rose type. Late. Very pale hydrangea-pink, fading nearly white; central petals flecked carmine. Flower very large, compact, developing into a crown with stamens mixed among its petals.	1 20	\$10 00
9.9	Le Cygne. Semi-rose type. Midseason. The highest rated Peony listed. It is symmetrical and immense, with good stiff stems and beautiful foliage. The color is pure milk-white, with incurved, overlapping petals. The name, "The Swan," indicates something of its grace and beauty, which is not surpassed by any variety	10 00		9.2	Mons. Jules Elie. Crown type. Early. Pale lilac-rose, with a silvery sheen over the petals. The collar is lighter and shaded amber at base. Flower is very large, medium-compact, finishing with a high crown	1 25	11 00
8.8	Karl Rosenfield. Semi-rose type. Mid-season. Brilliant dark crimson. Considered the best of its color. Tall.	2 00	20 00	9.7	Solange. High crown type. Late. One of the finest Peonies in existence. Rich creamy white, of ivory quality, tinged with rosy amber, shading toward the base of the petals to a soft salmon-pink. A very rare and most exquisitely colored flower. The petals are of a heavy texture lending additional radiance to the gorgeous blooms	4 00	
9.0	La France. Rose type. Midseason to late. Soft apple-blossom-pink, with mauve suffusion; guard petals have splash of crimson through centers	5 00	45 00	9.8	Therese. Rose type, developing a high crown. Midseason. One of the most satisfactory varieties. Soft shell-pink, shaded pale lilac in the center. Very large flowers carried on strong stems of medium height	4 00	
9.1	Lady Alexandra Duff. Semi-rose type. Early to midseason. Lovely French-white, with delicate shades of pale pink at different stages of opening. Beautifully formed flower and very fragrant. Usually blooms in clusters. Tall	4 00		9.3	Walter Faxon. Semi-rose type. Mid-season. Radiant rose-pink, shaded salmon toward the center. A flower which will command your attention. Very distinct and of a beautiful and delicate coloring almost heretofore unknown in Peonies. Medium height	5 00	

The entire Collection of 12 roots, **\$40**



Plant of Therese

6 Good Peonies Specially Priced

Festiva maxima. White.	\$0 80
Couronne d'Or. White.	75
Marguerite Gerard. Light pink	1 20
Edulis superba. Pink.	80
Felix Crousse. Red.	1 20
Mons. Krelage. Red	1 00
One plant of each for \$5	
	\$5 75

6 Superior Peonies for Choice Locations

E. G. Hill. Pink	\$3 00
Goliath. Rose	2 00
Frances Willard. White	3 00
Alsace-Lorraine. White	3 00
Grover Cleveland. Red	3 00
Adolphe Rousseau. Red	1 50
One plant of each for \$13	
	\$15 50



Bearded Irises (Fleur-de-lis)

These Irises form a most delightful group as they are about the first showy perennials to bloom, and the colors range through all shades of the rainbow, except true reds, blooming in May and June.



Bearded Iris, Isoline

Albert Victor. Pal. S. soft blue; F. beautiful lavender. Large and fine. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Aurea. Rich chrome-yellow. The finest yellow Iris. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Cypriana Superba. Genuine. This is rare, grand, and imposing. Taller and larger than Dalmatica. Blue, crimson, and madder with richest veining. 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Dawn. Beautiful sulphur-yellow, veined bronze at the throat, with a very bright orange beard. 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

Her Majesty. S. lovely rose-pink; F. bright rosy crimson, tinged with a slightly darker shade. 30 cts. each, \$2.75 for 10.

Isoline. Silvery lilac and mauve. 60 cts. each, \$5.50 for 10.

Juniata. S. and F. clear blue, deeper than Dalmatica. Large, fragrant flower. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

Lohengrin. S. and F. uniform shade of Cattleya-rose. Very large. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Pallida Dalmatica. S. lavender; F. deep, clear lavender. Flowers are large and extra fine. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Prosper Laugier. S. light bronze-red; F. velvety ruby-purple. 30 inches. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Rhein Nixe. Very tall. S. snowy white; F. deep violet-blue, white margin; inner petals stained ivory. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

IRIS, MOTHER OF PEARL

Considered the Most Exquisite
German Iris in Cultivation

Its name is truly suggestive of its color and beauty, being iridescent lavender and violet. This is the first time this magnificent Iris has been quoted at a price which makes it available for the average lover of flowers. \$1 each.

Six Good Iris, Specially Priced

Aurea. Yellow	\$0 35
Her Majesty. Pink	30
Ma Mie. White frilled blue	45
Prosper Laugier. Ruby-purple	35
Powhatan. Light yellow and purple	30
White Knight. White	45
One plant of each for \$1.95	\$2 20

Six Superior Iris, All Highly Rated

Lent A. Williamson. Campanula-violet	\$0 85
Queen Caterina. Pale lavender	1 25
Lord of June. Lavender and violet-blue	85
Afterglow. Flesh-pink and deep yellow	80
Alcazar. Violet and purple	60
Crusader. Deep violet-blue	1 10
One plant of each for \$4.50	\$5 45

Six Japanese Iris, Standard Varieties

Apollo. White and pink	\$0 70
Gold Bound. Double white	50
Choseidan. Crimson	70
Indo. Blue	45
Mirage. Pink and blue	40
Taiheiraku. Purple	70
One plant of each for \$3	\$3 45

Japanese Iris Novelties, 6 Extra-Good Varieties

Caroline G. Childs. White, veined blue	\$1 30
Katherine Havemeyer. Blue	1 20
Nightfall. Blue-black	1 20
Violet Beauty	1 00
Senjo-no-Hara. Purple	1 00
Airship. Sky-blue	90
One plant of each for \$6	\$6 60

All Iris will be shipped early in September unless we are otherwise instructed



Hardy Lilies in the Garden

In suitable conditions of culture lies the secret of success with these delightful flowers

Within the entire range of garden plants, no flowers are more universally admired than the hardy Lilies, and yet the gardens in which one finds them in great variety are comparatively few.

The truth is this:

There are very few plants with which the amateur is more likely to meet failure at the first attempt. Nevertheless, success is not difficult but quite easy, with a very satisfactory range of varieties, if one knows and caters to the Lily's simple requirements.

No other flowers are so striking in the garden picture—so stately and yet so graceful—so charming

in their combinations of form, color, and fragrance—or less trouble to take care of year in and year out, once they have become established. Is it not worth a little study to learn the secrets—which really are not secrets at all—of their successful culture? Particularly when once understood their requirements are very easily met so far as many of the most beautiful varieties are concerned.

There is hardly a garden, no matter how small, which will not furnish suitable conditions for a half-dozen or more varieties. The various species succeed, in nature and under cultivation, over a

remarkably wide range of conditions of soil and climate, running from full sun to quite dense shade, from extremely dry to very wet locations, in soil very acid or fairly sweet, and in heavy loam to almost pure sand. The one big secret of success with hardy Lilies is to select varieties which will be happy in the conditions which you have. It is for this reason that we devote these pages in endeavoring to make plain how the beginner can succeed in growing Lilies rather than to the usual elaborate description of species and varieties.

The more you learn of plants, the more you become convinced that Nature is a teacher whose lessons all gardeners may always study with profit. But she never urges us to come to school, nor is she presumptuous in offering her services. Her book is there, but we must be sufficiently interested to open it ourselves. If there are sermons in stones, they are only for the sharp eye and the keen ear.

Now the Lilies, more than almost any other important class of plants we have, are, and remain, wildings, even in the captivity of the garden. There are many natural species which have been brought together for our enjoyment from many parts of the world, but there are very few "man-made" varieties. And so, in considering the Lilies, we will particularly do well to turn to the pages of Nature's old but still reliable herbal.



Lilium regale, found in the forbidden country of Tibet, and assuming the reign over all the Lilies by its royal beauty



To the gardener who will not employ the precautions suggested, but would prefer to take a chance and plant his or her Lilies in the garden soil as it is, we can only say this: At least lift out a spadeful or two of soil where each bulb is to go, put an inch or two of coal-ashes or sand under the bulb, and mulch the soil above it after planting.

And now, before we discuss briefly the various species and varieties of Lilies available, a word or two as to their place in the garden picture. Remember that they are among the most striking of all garden plants. Unlike many other flowers, you do not need a mass effect with them in order to enjoy their great beauty. In Nature they are seldom found in great quantities together. A single Lily, standing out against a background of evergreens, a hedge, among shrubs, or making a charming contrast with a group of some other tall flower such as delphiniums, may add more to the real beauty of the garden than an entire bed. Study your garden most carefully to select the spots—not too many—where Lilies are to go, and then usually plant not over six or a dozen in a place; two or three will often look as well. Spend the extra amount on additional varieties, which will give you a longer season of the beautiful flowers. They may be had in bloom from early June until October.

Desirable Species and Varieties

In the following brief descriptions, arranged with the view of helping the beginner to select intelligently rather than to do justice to the wonderfully varied beauty of the several sorts, the distinction is made between base-rooting and top-rooting species. The former, which form roots at the base of the bulb, should be covered comparatively shallow—about twice the vertical diameter of the bulb, or 2 to 4 inches; the latter, which form a circular mass of roots above the bulbs as well as at the base, should go deeper—three or four diameters, or 8 to 10, or even 12 inches deep.

As it is well to select varieties differing in season of bloom, three groups have been made—early; medium; and late-flowering.

Early Lilies.—Hansoni, one of the earliest, prefers a little shade, is bright orange and stem-rooting.

Candidum, the popular pure white Madonna Lily, one of the finest and easiest to grow; secure “North of France” bulbs and plant as early as possible, covering only 2 inches deep. Canadense and Canadense flavum (yellow), one of the most graceful of all, very hardy, base-rooting. Umbellatum and its varieties, orange, apricot, crimson; medium height. Elegans (Thunbergianum), orange-red and Elegans varieties, blood-red, apricot, brilliant orange, and buff colored; all dwarf, beautiful varieties, thriving in sunny locations.

Midseason Lilies.—Regale (Myriophyllum), finest of the midseason group and one of the most beautiful and satisfactory of all Lilies; large, white with golden center and reddish brown bands on outside of petals; stem-rooting. Superbum, reddish orange; very hardy; damp location preferable but not necessary; base-rooting. Pardalinum, the Leopard Lily, very striking; bright orange with maroon spots; 6 to 7 feet; very hardy, but requires excellent drainage; base-rooting.

Late-flowering Lilies.—Auratum, the Golden-banded Lily; huge but artistically shaped white flowers with crimson splashes and golden band through each petal; vigorous grower, but likes heavy mulching and some shade; plant very deep—a foot is not too much; stem-rooting. Speciosum and its various forms are among the most satisfactory of all Lilies for the average garden; the irregularly waved flowers are most artistic and the season of bloom is quite long; rose, red, white and deep ruby-colored varieties, of which the latter, Speciosum magnificum, is the finest. Album is snow-white, with yellowish green band through each petal. Tigrinum, the well-known Tiger Lily, is the hardiest of all; grows like a weed, often escaping to form colonies on dry banks; base-rooting; several varieties, of which Splendens is one of the latest flowering of all Lilies. Henryi, a vigorous grower, 6 to 8 feet, is one of the most distinct of all; a rich orange-yellow of graceful form; extra fine; prefers shade and wind shelter; plant extra deep, 10 to 12 inches; stem-rooting.

The Lilies which will grow in a neutral or ordinary garden soil include Candidum, Speciosum, Regale, Tigrinum, Henryi, Hansoni, but even these, as well as the others, do better in an acid soil.

To add the final touch of beauty to your garden try some of our Lilies



Lilies Here Are New Delights for Every Garden Owner. Please Let Us Prove Them to You

Lilium regale

The finest of all the midseason Lilies, and one of the most beautiful of all. The color is purest white suffused with delicate pink; center soft canary-yellow which blends out part way up the beautifully reflexed trumpet. The very large flowers are of remarkable substance, and exquisitely scented like the Jasmine.

This Lily is one of the hardiest and probably the easiest to grow, which makes it a very fine garden variety. Plant bulbs 3 to 4 inches deep in well-drained soil, not too rich. Do not use manure. Blooms about July 1. Our bulbs produce from five to eight flowers each.

	Each	10	100
Medium-size bulbs	\$0 80	\$7 50	\$65 00
Extra-select bulbs	1 20	11 00	100 00

Lilium Hansoni

A very important and beautiful Lily that is easy to grow. It is perfectly hardy and very desirable for border planting, improving from year to year. One clump will often grow to enormous size, producing dozens of flower-spikes, all crowned with clusters of finely reflexed blossoms 2 inches across. The color is a warm orange, faintly spotted brown. Each cluster will contain as many as twelve individual blossoms. It will grow from 3 to 5 feet tall and prefers a little shade. A very early bloomer (about June 25).

	Each	10	100
Select bulbs	\$0 85	\$8 00	\$75 00

Lilium Henryi

A vigorous grower, 6 to 8 feet high, and one of the most distinct of all. Flowers of graceful form, a rich orange-yellow, with a green band. Extra fine. Prefers shade and wind shelter. Plant very deep—10 to 12 inches. Blooms in August or early September.

	Each	10	100
Extra-select bulbs	\$0 90	\$8 50	\$80 00
Medium-size bulbs	70	6 75	64 00



Lilium candidum

The Madonna Lily was the first to be grown in gardens, and its grace and beauty of form have become a part of human experience. The word "Lily," as it is ordinarily used, invariably calls up a vision of this well-known, best loved Lily of all.

Desirable Species and Varieties of Lilies

Lilium candidum

(Madonna Lily)

This well-known and much-sought-for variety is considered one of the choicest of the Lily tribe and one of the easiest to grow. The trumpet-shaped blooms of immaculate white are borne in tiers or spikes on tall, rigid, leafy stems. When well established and happy, this Lily grows vigorously and multiplies into large clumps whose June beauty is unapproached by other plants at the time. The bulbs should be planted as early as possible in the autumn, because before winter comes they send up a cluster of leaves which stay green until spring when the flower-stalk shoots up from the center.

	Each	10	100
Selected French bulbs, field-grown . . .	\$2 60	\$25 00	

Lilium auratum. The Golden-banded Lily of Japan. Huge, but artistically shaped flowers of white, with crimson splashes and golden band through each petal. Vigorous grower. Takes heavy mulching and some shade. Plant very deep—not less than 8 inches.

	Each	10	100
9 to 11-inch bulbs	\$0 40	\$3 50	\$32 00
11 to 13-inch bulbs	55	5 00	47 00

Imported from Japan. Will reach this country latter part of November. Bulbs will be delivered in spring.

L. batemanniae. Grows 3 to 4 feet high, with five to ten flowers of

	Each	10	100
beautiful pale orange shading to pink in July and August . . .	\$0 45	\$4 00	\$35 00



Desirable Species and Varieties of Lilies, continued



Lilium canadense

***Lilium canadense*.** The broad, funnel-shaped, drooping flowers, vary from yellow to orange, spotted inside, and are graceful and pretty. They are fine among azaleas, in moist peat-beds, or leaf-mold. Hardy; excellent for naturalizing. Base-roots; fall planting. June-July flowering. Extra-selected bulbs \$1 00 \$3 00

***L. canadense flavum*.** The broadly funnel-shaped, drooping flowers are borne on longish stalks about 3 feet high, and are almost bell-shaped, with the ends of the petals only very slightly turned back. Golden yellow, handsomely spotted inside. Graceful and pretty. Fine among azaleas, in moist peat or very light loam or leaf-mold. Hardy, excellent for naturalizing in thin woodland. Base-roots; fall planting about 5 inches deep. June-July flowering. Selected bulbs 1 00 3 00

***L. canadense rubrum*.** In habit of growth and form of flower this variety conforms to the preceding. The blooms, however, are red. Selected bulbs 1 00 3 00

***Lilium elegans*, in variety.** The number of forms and varieties is legion, varying in color from pale lemon-yellow to rich orange-brown, embracing various tints of orange to almost red and from soft apricot to approaching crimson. They also vary in flowering season. A large planting of these in mixture through a colony of funkia produces a most effective display, continuous for a considerable period. Stem-roots; plant 8 to 9 inches deep in sunny situation. June-July flowering. Extra-selected bulbs \$1 00 \$3 00

***L. elegans*, Alice Wilson.** A dwarf Japanese Lily having large, upright, cup-shaped flowers of a clear lemon-yellow shade. It thrives in ordinary garden soil, preferring light loam, peat and leaf-mold. Splendid for rock-gardens and for naturalizing. Stem-roots; plant 8 to 9 inches deep in sunny situation among dwarf shrubs or funkia. June-flowering. Extra-heavy bulbs 1 75 5 50

***L. elegans bicolor*.** Brilliant orange, edged scarlet; very showy 1 00 3 00

***L. elegans Horsemanni*.** Very deep red, almost black—unusual color among Lilies 1 00 3 00

***L. elegans*, Leonard Joerg.** Rich apricot, spotted deepest red; extra fine 1 00 3 00

***L. elegans*, Quilp.** Vermilion-red, with a few black spots, overlaid with bright luster 1 00 3 00

***L. elegans robusta*.** Orange, spotted black. 1 00 3 00

***L. elegans rosea*.** Coral-red, with faint black spots; very beautiful 1 25 4 00

***L. elegans sanguineum*.** Very dark red, with few black spots 1 25 4 00

***L. pardalinum*.** The famous Leopard Lily. Very striking, bright orange flowers with maroon spots. Grows 6 to 7 feet high; very hardy. Requires excellent drainage. Plant 8 inches deep 1 50 4 25

***L. superbum*.** Grows from 3 to 5 feet tall and becomes readily established in the garden. When it is well fixed it will produce as many as 40 nodding, brilliant, orange-red flowers on a stem. It prefers a damp place and grows well in the shade. When planted in large groups or masses it is extremely effective during the flowering season in late July and August 75 2 00

L. tigrinum fl.-pl. The Double Tiger Lily. Orange-red spotted black. The hardest of all Lilies. Blooms in September 75 2 00

***L. tigrinum splendens*.** The Single Tiger Lily. Identical to the above except that it is single 75 2 00

No better Lilies can be found than those listed here

Flowers in May

IN April and May there must be flowers in your garden. We appreciate them then more than any other time.

There is nothing more satisfactory than Dutch Bulbs to insure a lovely variety of spring flowers. Each bulb you plant in the fall will produce a flower in May without further care or effort on your part, and it will be a beautiful, perfect flower.

Beauty. Dutch Bulbs lend themselves very well to making delightful color arrangements. You will never see anything more splendid than groups or beds in full bloom, when planted as shown in this catalogue. All this wonderful show you may have by simply planting the bulbs now. They are sure to grow and bloom with no further attention.

Low Cost. Their cost is also trivial. Just think of how little, for instance, \$10 buys of any other commodity half so well adapted to the enjoyment of your family, friends and neighbors. \$10 will purchase two or three hundred bulbs—all sure to bloom, and of the best quality.

Permanence. They will be good three years at least if planted in a good location. That gives you truly magnificent flowers at a penny apiece and in addition transforms your home and garden, the immediate surroundings of your children and loved ones, to a place radiant with color, life, and beauty.

Nothing has a more salutary effect on health and character than close association with these beautiful things. Nothing brings more ardent admiration from friends or strangers.

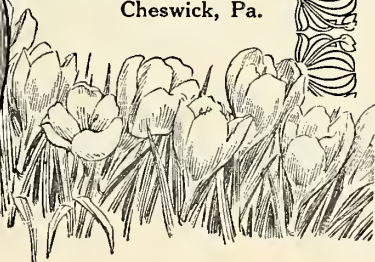
You should not forget to plant some of them. If you personally should be indifferent to them, which would be very unusual, they will mean so much to those for whom you care and who are not in a position to do it themselves. Nothing you can do, in a small way like this, will be more appreciated. Nothing will give you as much for the money. Decide on a Tulip-bed now.

Please let us prove some of our delightful arrangements to you; look over our examples that are shown on pages 1 to 3. and make your selection. You will thank us a thousand times for it later, just as other customers are doing.

Very sincerely yours,

**SCHENLEY
GARDENS, Inc.**

Cheswick, Pa.



What Our Customers Say About the Bulbs They Planted

May 11, 1927

Dear Sir: Received your card in regard to the bulbs I bought from you last fall, and can only say they were the finest in Pekin. Many people came to my house just to see the Tulips and I wish you could have seen them. You can publish this if you wish. I cannot say too much for your bulbs. They are the best and the only ones to buy. Each and every one had 30 to 31-inch stems.—PAUL H. BLOOMPAT, Pekin, Ill.

March 22, 1927

Dear Sir: The Tulip bulbs I ordered from your house are absolutely perfect, every one having come up early. Some measure 12 inches from tip to tip. I am ordering a few flower seeds and if they do one-half so well as the Tulips I will be very well pleased indeed. It is hard to get the right seed for this climate, I suppose, as your seeds have been the first to grow with any success here.—DOROTHEA H. FRANCHER, Clustee, Okla.

May 9, 1927

Dear Sir: My Tulips, bought of you, are coming splendidly, and I have no complaint, but only praise. The crocuses you sent were finer than my neighbors and finer than I knew they could be.—(MISS) A. D. FULLER, Jersey City, N. J.

October 16, 1926

Dear Sir: I received the 200 mixed Darwin Tulips the other day. I have purchased Tulips for a good many years and must say the ones you sent me are the finest I have ever received.—REV. EDWARD HERBRUCK, Dayton, Ohio.

May 6, 1927

Dear Sir: I received your card this morning stating that you were interested in knowing the results of the Tulips that I ordered from your place last spring. I appreciate the interest you have taken in this order, and I am very glad to answer your card.

My Tulips bloomed to my entire satisfaction. They were beautiful, and many, many people who saw them admired them greatly and remarked that they were the largest and prettiest Tulips that they have ever seen. I am very proud of them, and have always been glad to tell anyone where I secured them so that they might have the pleasure of securing such bulbs. Some time in the future I may get some more bulbs from you. My space of flowers is limited and I try to get the most out of it.

I appreciate your interest in my order very much.—MARIE H. JACKSON, Logansport, Ind.

May 12, 1927

Dear Sir: Just a word to say the Dutch Bulbs purchased from you last fall were 100 per cent perfect, and gave me much pleasure.

Your catalogue was received a few days ago; I have passed it on to my neighbor as she too loves flowers, and I feel sure will give you an order this fall.

I wish I had enough money to buy some of every kind you have, as I do love them.—CLAUDIA KARST, Louisville, Ky.

May 7, 1927

Dear Sir: The bulbs purchased from you last year were entirely satisfactory. I have a most wonderful garden. The late Tulips are just starting to burst open, and I believe they will be even better than the early varieties.

This garden has given me more real pleasure than all of the clubs I belong to and I am a golf-bug at that. The floral companies here had nothing finer than my forced bulbs last winter.

When forcing season is at hand send me a couple dozen bulbs, Hyacinths.—J. A. KADEL, Rock Falls, Ill.

May 12, 1927

Dear Sir: In reply to your post card of the 2d instant, I am pleased to state that last fall I purchased of you a few Hyacinth bulbs and they have proved entirely satisfactory; in fact, they are the finest bulbs that I have ever planted, and the result this spring was highly gratifying.—EDGAR STARK, Cincinnati, Ohio.

May 23, 1927

Gentlemen: In response to your recent card requesting results obtained from bulbs purchased of you last fall, I wish to say:

The collection of Early Double Tulips, as advertised on your order sheet, was one of the most beautiful displays that I have ever seen. Everyone had a big gorgeous blossom and they lasted at least six weeks. They kept more than a week in the house. I am so delighted with them that I have ordered another collection, as you will note by the enclosed order.

The collection of May-flowering Tulips, taken from your advertisement in *Better Homes & Gardens* of last spring, was very lovely. All bloomed and all had long, sturdy stems. They are still in bloom.—GERTRUDE L. LINTNER, Aurora, Ill.

May 10, 1927

Dear Sir: A calf is a big animal until you see a cow, some one once said. The moral in the present case being that some bulbs may seem to have quality until you see blooms from bulbs you delivered last fall. They are three times as large as any others.—H. ROBINSON, Montclair, N. J.



Double Japanese Iris, Rose Anna. A real dream of beauty. 60 cts. each, \$1.65 for 3, \$5 for 10

Standard Japanese Irises (Iris Kaempferi)

Airship. Single. Enormous flower; petals very large, broad; beautiful sky-blue. Extra fine	Each	10			
			\$0 90	\$8 00	
Amethyst. Single. Very large, wavy petals of exquisite lavender shade	90	8 00			
Apollo. Single. Pure white, pink center	70	6 00			
Azure. Double. Immense flower; exquisitely wavy. Mauve-blue, with darker halo around the yellow blotch at base of petals	70	6 00			
Bashu-no-Ten. Double. Gray, veined with blue	80	7 00			
Beauty. Single. Silvery white, distinctly veined and suffused indigo-blue; inner petals plum, edged white. A very beautiful variety.	Each	10	\$0 70	\$6 00	
Blue Bird. Single. Deep velvety blue		85		7 50	
Blue Jay. Double. Sky-blue, distinct white lines on each petal		70		6 00	
Carlton Childs. Single. Ivory white, veined plum. Inner petals pink		70		6 00	
Caroline G. Childs. Single. White, veined blue-violet; inner petals purple and white. A novelty of great merit.		1 30		12 00	

Three Iris will be sold at the 10 rate except where noted. See also page 14 for Special Collection

Exquisite Tulips for Borders and Flower Beds

In Beautiful Color Schemes

Plant the collection below in the full sun and add to it the variety Moonlight on page 1; then you will have something to rival fairyland next spring.

Very sincerely,
CHAS. VAN ZYVERDEN

Collection No. 16

5 bulbs of each
of these varieties
(20 in all)
\$1.55

Collection No. 17

10 bulbs of each
of these varieties
(40 in all)
\$2.95

Collection No. 18

25 bulbs of each
of these varieties
(100 in all)
\$7.20

Collection No. 21

100 bulbs of each of these
varieties (400 in all)
\$28



	10	100		10	100
1. Jubilee	\$1 10	\$10 30	3. Remembrance	\$0 75	\$6 80
2. Princess Juliana	75	6 80	4. Euterpe	60	5 30

SCHENLEY GARDENS, Cheswick, Pa.
Please send me Collection No. _____
Signed _____
Address _____
enclose \$ _____

for which I